

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1836.

No. 14. Vol. 51

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BY THO. D. BRADFORD,

FOR
DANIEL BRADFORD,

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

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REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and

Dawson, House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-f

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

1. Life of Sir James Macintosh, 2 vols

2. Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen

Porter, 2 vols

3. The South Sea Islands, by a Yankee

4. Short Reminiscences of the Rhine

5. Scott's Tales and Sketches

6. Rambles in North America

7. Letters from the South, by Paul Ling

8. Lett on the loss of Blood

9. Dwight's Theology

10. Beauty of Female Holiness

11. Chronicles of Godwin

12. Rose Hill, or the Tale of the Old Dominion

13. Remarks on Homopathy

14. Clark on Consumption

15. Gerhard on diseases of the Chest

16. God's Study of Medicine, new ed.

17. McIntosh's Practice, new ed.

18. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence

19. Dr. Coit's Bible

20. English Annual

21. Young Ladies' Book

22. Young Artist—Magaolin

23. Oriental Annual

24. Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE.

Chapin, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-f

FAYETTE COUNTY—To wit.

TAKEN UP by H. M. Winslow, living

in Lexington, a certain horse, about

15 hands high, six years old, a small star

in the forehead, two or three small white spots on

the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white

spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast;

no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised

by John Love and John Hughes to thirty-five

dollars, before me this 10th day of February, 1836.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. C.

A Copy Attest.

by WALLER RODES, Ck.

NEW FURNITURE

WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, from

Lexington, having

located himself in Lexing-

ton, respectfully invites

attention of the Ladies and Gen-

tleman of the city and vicinity

to the examination of a

large and complete assortment of their man-

ufacture now on hand. A general assortment

of all articles in their line, will be kept, and of as

good materials as can be procured. Of the qual-

ity of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say

much, preferring that their friends should call

and examine for themselves.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral

THE TURF HORSE

COLUMBUS.

BY OSCAR,

(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland,

and others.)

WILL stand the

ensuing sea-

son, which has

commenced, and will end

the 30th June, at the

Forks of the George-

town and Henry's Mill, road in Lexington, (at

11 o'clock) at the low price of \$30, payable by

the close of the season. Good pasturage for mares

sent to him will be furnished without any charge,

and gain at cost if required. Separate lots for

such as may be sent before they foal. All possi-

ble care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but

no liability will be incurred for either.

In offering to the breeders of Kentucky

for a third time the services of this

distinguished Stallion, who has already

been so liberally patronized by them, I

cannot suppress an expression of the

satisfaction and pride which I feel, at

the fact that all my prophecies in regard

to the performance of his get, are in a

fair way to be fully realized and that the

liberality with which this distinguished

horse, of a renowned and unequalled

Sire, has been patronized, is likely to be

more than compensated in a stock of

horses possessing game and speed and

beauty rarely equalled. There is no

horse on the continent of America, known

to me, native or imported that in a sea-

son of restricted service has produced

so much stock likely to prove first rate.

It is a remarkable fact that in the sea-

son which produced Eliza Bailey &c.,

Columbus was suffered to serve but a

limited number of mares, and out of that

number not one that has been bred

en, has disappointed the expectations of

its owner; eight or ten have been trained

and run, of the produce of that sea-

son. I have said on a former occasion,

and I here again repeat; that the breed-

ers of Kentucky have not paid sufficient

attention to stoutness in their course of

breeding. This is a great error. No

stallion of Europe or America has been

distinguished as a producer of racers to

much extent; who had not this quality.

These uniform breeders Blaise and Herod

of England, and Sir Archy and Eclipse

of America, are cases in point. Give

me pure blood—an ancestry without blot

or blemish, and then give me stoutness—

indicating a perfect constitution, and you

cannot well fail to have a race horse.

It is not to be expected that a thin

framed, bony-legged, light boned skeleton

shaped animal, if he even have foot can

have repeated contests, or run later than

three or four years old, nor is it to be ex-

pected that a stallion of the description

named will produce stock other than like

him. It has been regretted for two

years past in our state by the breeders

of the blood horse, that our stock were

growing too much of this light-boned

flimsy character; our in and in course

of breeding has injured our stock. I

offer them in Columbus a cross which

will be more remote; and a form best

calculated to remedy the very defect alluded

to. In regard to the get of Columbus, I

would add in addition to what I have said,

that his colts are more uniformly like

him, than those of any stallion I have

ever seen; possessing fine size smooth

wide bone richness of coat, and in an

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CHAS. MORGAN, RICH. PARKER,

JAS. HARRISON, B. W. THOMPSON.

ISAAC BLEDSOE.

I certify that Eliza Bailey by Columbus, dam

by Stockholder, was foaled on the 20th day of

April, 1833. Given under my hand at Gallatin,

Tenn. this 7th day of December, 1835.

A. W. REESE.

Spencer's Choice, Ten. Sept. 13, 1831.

I have this day been called on for my opinion

of the celebrated stallion COLUMBUS. I saw

him run several races, and feel no hesitation

saying he is a race horse of the first order; he

was at all times badly managed, and in the worst

possible condition to run, when I have seen him start

and did not think, properly managed, he would

have ever lost any race he started for; his sire Os-

car, was one of the best horses ever raised either

in Europe or America; his blood is as pure as

virgin gold, and his powers as a race horse have

been rarely equalled in this or any other country

on earth—and I do not believe, Oscar ever had a

superior, even in the days of Chollers. I am told

the gentlemen, Messrs. Thompson and Bledsoe, the

present owners of Columbus, are about to remove

him to Ky. I feel no hesitation in recommending

him to the patrons of the blood horse, in this or any

other country. I think he will suit well to cross

on the blooded stock of Kentucky, as he possesses

uncommon strength, with great purity of blood,

as will be seen upon examination of his pedigree;

that his veins are full of the purest English cross,

such as Diomed, Saltram, Flimnap, Eclipse,

&c. O. SIELBY.

Having been present at the fall races near the

Hartsville Turn, when Colonel Elliott's Pacer

Jersey beat Columbus, both three years old. The

time of the first heat of the two miles which was

run, was recorded, he believe, 3m 42s; second

heat in 3m 17s; that of the third in 3m 51s. If

we are wrong the entry of the Judges can correct

it. The two last heats were won by Jerry. CO-

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
OF Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
OF Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene " "
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lynn of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

It is with the most unfeigned and heartfelt gratitude that I appear before this enlightened audience, to thank the citizens of Louisville, as I do in the name of the people of Texas, for the kind and generous sympathy they have manifested in favor of the cause of that struggling country; and to make a plain statement of facts explanatory of the contest in which Texas is engaged with the Mexican Government.

The public has been informed, through the medium of the newspapers, that war exists between the people of Texas and the present Government of Mexico.—There are, however, many circumstances connected with this contest, its origin, its principles and objects which, perhaps, are not so generally known, and are indispensable to a full and proper elucidation of this subject.

When a people consider themselves compelled by circumstances or by oppression, to appeal to arms and resort to their natural rights, they necessarily submit their cause to the great tribunal of public opinion. The people of Texas, confident in the justice of their cause, fearlessly and cheerfully appeal to this tribunal. In doing this the first step is to show, as I trust I shall be able to do by a succinct statement of facts, that our cause is just, and is the cause of light and liberty—the same holy cause for which our forefathers fought and bled:—the same that has no advocate in the bosom of every freeman, no matter in what country, or by what people it may be contended for.

But a few years back Texas was a wilderness, the home of the uncivilized and wandering Comanche and other tribes of Indians, who waged a constant and ruinous warfare against the Spanish settlements. These settlements at that time were limited to the small towns of Bexar (commonly called San Antonio) and Goliad, situated on the western limits. The incursions of the Indians also extended beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte, and desolated that part of the country.

In order to restrain these savages and bring them into subjection, the Government opened Texas for settlement. Foreign emigrants were invited and called to that country. American enterprise accepted the invitation and promptly responded to the call. The first colony of Americans or foreigners ever settled in Texas was by himself. It was commenced in 1821 under a permission to my father, Moses Austin, from the Spanish Government previous to the independence of Mexico, and has succeeded surmounting those difficulties and dangers incident to all new and wilderness countries infested with hostile Indians. These difficulties were many and at times appalling, and can only be appreciated by the hardy pioneers of this western country, who have passed through similar scenes.

The question here naturally occurs, what inducements, what prospects, what hopes could have stimulated us, the pioneers and settlers of Texas, to remove from the midst of civilized society, to expatriate ourselves from this land of liberty, from this our native country, endeared to us as it was, and still is, and ever will be, by the ties nativity, the reminiscences of childhood and youth and local attachments, of friendship and relationship? Can it for a moment be

supposed that we severed all these ties—the ties of nature and of education, and went to Texas to grapple with the wilderness and with savage foes, merely from a spirit of wild and visionary adventure, without guarantees of protection for our persons and property and political rights? No, it cannot be believed. No American, no Englishman, no one of any nation who has a knowledge of the people of the United States, or of the prominent characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong—a race that in all ages and in all countries wherever it has appeared has been marked for a jealous and tenacious watchfulness of its liberties, and for a cautious and calculating view of the probable events of the future—no one who has a knowledge of this race can or will believe that we removed to Texas without such guarantees, as free born and enterprising men naturally expect and require.

The fact is, we had such guarantees; for, in the first place the Government bound itself to protect us by the mere act of admitting us as citizens, on the general and long established principle, even in the dark ages, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal—a principle which in this enlightened age has been extended much further; for its received interpretation now is, that the object of government is the well being, security, and happiness of the governed, and that allegiance ceases whenever it is clear, evident, and palpable, that this object is in no respect effected.

But besides this general guarantee, we had others of a special, definite, and positive character—the colonization laws of 1823, inviting emigrants generally to that country, specially guaranteed protection for person and property, and the right of citizenship.

When the federal system and constitution were adopted in 1824, and the former provinces became States, Texas, by her representative in the Constitutional Congress, exercised the right which was claimed and exercised by all the provinces, of retaining within her own control, the rights and powers which appertained to her as one of the *unidades* or distinct societies, which were confederated together to form the federal republic of Mexico. But not possessing at that time sufficient population to become a *Sinto* by herself, she was with her own consent united provisionally with Coahuila, a neighboring province or society, to form the State of Coahuila and Texas, "until Texas possessed the necessary elements to prove a separate State of herself." I quote the words of the constitutional or organic act passed by the Constituent Congress of Mexico, on the 7th of May, 1825, which establishes the State of Coahuila and Texas. This law, and the principles on which the Mexican federal compact was formed, gave to Texas a specific political existence, and vested in her inhabitants the special and well defined rights of self-government as a State of the Mexican confederation, so soon as she "possessed the necessary elements."—Texas consented to the provisional union with Coahuila on the faith of this guaranty. It was therefore a solemn compact, which neither the State of Coahuila and Texas nor the general government of Mexico can change without the consent of the people of Texas.

In 1833 the people of Texas, after a full examination of their population and resources, and of the law and constitution, decided, in a general convention elected for that purpose, that the period had arrived contemplated by said law and compact of 7th May, 1824, and that the country possessed the necessary elements to form a State separate from Coahuila. A respectful and humble petition was accordingly drawn up by this convention, addressed to the general Congress of Mexico, praying for the admission of Texas into the Mexican confederation as a State. I had the honor of being appointed by the convention the commissioner or agent of Texas to take this petition to the city of Mexico, and present it to the government. I discharged this duty to the best of my feeble abilities, and, as I believed, in a respectful manner. Many months passed and nothing was done with the petition, except to refer it to a committee of Congress, where it slept and was likely to sleep. I finally urged the just and constitutional claims of Texas to become a State in the most pressing manner, as I believed it to be my duty to do; representing also the necessity and good policy of this measure, owing to the almost total want of local good of any kind, the absolute want of a judiciary, the evident impossibility of being governed any longer by Coahuila, (for three fourths of the Legislature were from there,) and the consequent anarchy and discontent that existed in Texas. It was my misfortune to offend the high authorities of the nation—my frank and honest exposition of the truth was construed into threats.

At this time (September and October, 1833,) a revolution was raging in many parts of the nation, and especially in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. I despaired of obtaining any thing, and wrote to Texas, recommending to the people there to organize as a *State de facto* without waiting any longer. This letter may have been imprudent, as respects the injury it might do me personally, but how far it was criminal or treasonable, considering the revolutionary state of the whole nation, and the peculiar claims and necessities of Texas, impartial men must decide. It merely expressed an opinion. This letter found its way from San Antonio de Bexar (where it was directed) to the government. I was arrested at Saltillo, two hundred leagues from Mexico, on my way home, taken back to

that city and imprisoned one year, three months of the time in solitary confinement, without books or writing materials, in a dark dungeon of the former Inquisition prison. At the close of the year I was released from confinement, but detained six months in the city on heavy bail. It was nine months after my arrest before I was officially informed of the charges against me, or furnished with a copy of them. The constitutional requisites were not observed, my constitutional rights as a citizen were violated, the people of Texas were outraged by this treatment of their commissioner, and their respectful, humble and just petition was disregarded.

These acts of the Mexican government, taken in consideration with many others and with the general revolutionary situation of the interior of the republic, and the absolute want of local government in Texas, would have justified the people of Texas in organizing themselves as a State of the Mexican confederation, and if attacked for so doing in separating from Mexico. They would have been justifiable in doing this, because such acts were unjust, ruinous and oppressive, and because self-preservation required a local government in Texas suited to the situation and necessities of the country and the character of its inhabitants. Our forefathers in '76 flew to arms for much less. They resisted a principle, "the theory of oppression," but in our case it was the reality—it was a denial of justice and our guaranteed rights—it was oppression itself.

Texas, however, even under these aggravated circumstances forbore and remained quiet. The constitution, although outraged by the sport of faction and revolution, still existed in name, and the people of Texas still looked to it with the hope that it would be sustained and executed, and the vested rights of Texas respected. I will now proceed to show how this hope was defeated by the total prostration of the constitution, the destruction of the federal system, and the dissolution of the federal compact.

It is well known that Mexico has been in constant revolutions and confusion, with only a few short intervals, ever since its separation from Spain in 1821. This unfortunate state of things has been produced by the efforts of the ecclesiastical and aristocratic party to oppose republicanism, overturn the federal system and constitution, and establish a monarchy or a consolidated government of some kind.

In 1834, the President of the Republic, Gen. Santa Anna, who heretofore was the leader and champion of the republican party and system, became the head and leader of his former antagonists—the aristocratic and church party. With this accession and strength, this party triumphed. The constitutional general Congress of 1834, which was decidedly republican and federal, was dissolved in May of that year by a military order of the President before its constitutional term had expired. The council of government composed of half the Senate which, agreeably to the constitution, ought to have been installed the day after closing the session of Congress, was also dissolved; and a new revolutionary and unconstitutional Congress was convened by another military order of the President. This Congress met on the 1st of January, 1835. It was decidedly aristocratic, ecclesiastical and central in its politics. A number of petitioners were presented to it from several towns and villages, praying that it would change the federal form of government and establish a central form. These petitions were all of a revolutionary character, and were called "pronunciamientos," or pronouncements for centralism. They were formed by partial and revolutionary meetings gotten up by the military and priests. Petitions in favor of the federal system and constitution, and protests against such revolutionary measures, were also sent in by the people and by some of the State Legislatures, who still retained firmness to express their opinions. The latter were disregarded and their authors persecuted and imprisoned. The former were considered sufficient to invest Congress with plenary powers. It accordingly, by a decree, deposed the constitutional Vice President, Gomez Farias, who was a leading federalist, without any impeachment or trial, or even the form of a trial, and elected another of their own party, Gen. Barragan, in his place. By another decree it united the Senate with the House of Representatives in one chamber, and thus constituted it, declared itself invested with full powers as a national convention. In accordance with these usurped powers, it proceeded to annul the federal constitution and system, and to establish a central or consolidated government. How far it has progressed in the details of this new system is unknown to us. The decree of the 3d of October last, which fixes the outlines of the new government, is however sufficient to show that the federal system and compact is dissolved and centralism established. The States are converted into departments. The decree is as follows so translated:

[Decree of the 3d Oct. 1835.

"Office of the first Secretary of State, Interior Department.

"His Excellency the President *pro tem.* of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed the following:

"Art. 1. The present Governors of the States shall continue, notwithstanding the time fixed by the Constitution may have expired; but shall be dependent for their continuance in the exercise of their attributes upon the supreme government of the nation.

"Art. 2. The Legislatures shall immediately cease to exercise their legislative functions; but before dissolving (and those which may be in recess meeting for the purpose) they shall appoint a department council, composed of the present of five individuals, chosen either within or without their own body, to act as a council to the governor; and in case of a vacancy in that office, they shall propose to the supreme general government three persons, possessing the qualifications hitherto required; and until an appointment be made, the gubernatorial powers shall be exercised by the first on the list, who is not an ecclesiastic.

"Art. 3. In those States where the Legislature cannot be assembled within eight days, the *ayuntamiento* of the capital shall act in its place, only for the purpose of electing the five individuals of the department council.

"Art. 4. All the judges and tribunals of the States, and the administration of justice, shall continue as hitherto, until the organic law relative to this branch be formed. The responsibilities of the functionaries which could only be investigated before Congress, shall be referred to and concluded before the supreme court of the nation.

"Art. 5. All the subaltern officers of the State shall also continue for the present, (the places which are vacant, or which may be vacated, not to be filled,) but they, as well as the offices, revenues and branches under their charge, remain subject to and at the disposal of the supreme government of the nation, by means of their respective governors."—City of Mexico, Oct. 3d, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN,

President *pro tem.*

MANUEL DIAS DE BONILLA,

Secretary of State.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the organization of the Mexican Republic under the federal system and constitution of 1824, it may be necessary to state that this constitution is copied, as to its general principles, from that of the United States. The general Congress had the same organization and was elected in the same manner. A Senate elected by the State Legislatures for four years, and a House of Representatives elected by the people for two years. A President and Vice President elected for four years, and removable only by impeachment and trial. The mode of amending the constitution was clearly fixed. The powers of the States were the same in substance as the States of the United States, and in some instances greater. During the recess of Congress, half the Senate formed the council of government.

By keeping these facts in view, and then supposing the case that the President and Congress of these United States were to do what the President and Congress of Mexico have done, and that one of the States was to resist and insist on sustaining the federal constitution and state rights, and a parallel case would be presented of the present contest between Texas and the revolutionary government of Mexico.

In further elucidation of this subject, I will present an extract from a report made by me to the provisional government of Texas on the 30th of November last, communicating the said decree of 3d October.

"That every people have the right to change their government, is unquestionable; but it is equally certain and true, that this change to be morally or politically obligatory, must be effected by the free expression of the community, and by legal and constitutional means; for otherwise, the stability of governments and the rights of the people would be at the mercy of the fortunate revolutionists of violence or faction.

"Admitting, therefore, that a central and despotic, or strong government, is best adapted to the education and habits of a portion of the Mexican people, and that they wish it; this does not, and cannot, give to them the right to dictate, by unconstitutional means and force, to the other portion who have equal rights, and differ in opinion.

"Had the change been effected by constitutional means, or had a national convention been convened, and every member of the confederacy been fairly represented, and a majority agreed to the change, it would have placed the matter on different ground; but, even then, it would be monstrous to admit the principle, that a majority have the right to destroy the minority, for the reason, that self-preservation is superior to all political obligations. That such a government as is contemplated by the before mentioned decree of the 3d of October, would destroy the people of Texas, must be evident to all, when they consider its geographical situation, so remote from the contemplated centre of legislation and power; populated as it is, by a people who are so different in education, habits, customs, language, and local wants, from all the rest of the nation; and especially when a portion of the central party have manifested violent religious and other prejudices and jealousies against them. But no national convention was convened, and the constitution has been, and now is, violated and disregarded. The constitutional authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, solemnly protested against the change of government, for which act they were driven by military force from office, and imprisoned. The people of Texas protested against it, as they had a right to do, for which they have been declared rebels by the government in Mexico.

"However necessary, then, the basis established by the decree of the 3d of October, may be to prevent civil wars and anarchy in other parts of Mexico, it is attempted to be effected by force and unconstitutional means. However bene-

ficial it may be to some parts of Mexico, it would be ruinous to Texas. This view presents the whole subject to the people. If they submit to a forcible and unconstitutional destruction of the social compact, which they have sworn to support, they violate their oaths. If they submit to be tamely destroyed, they disregard their duty to themselves, and violate the first law which God stamped upon the heart of man, civilized or savage; which is the law or the right of self-preservation.

"The decree of the 3d October, therefore, if carried into effect, evidently leaves no remedy for Texas but resistance, secession from Mexico, and a direct resort to natural rights."

"The *ayuntamientos* are the municipal bodies or corporations of cities, and are similar to the mayor and council, or corporations of the cities in the United States. To explain by a comparison the unconstitutional power vested by the decree of 3d of October in the *ayuntamientos*, or corporations of capitals of the States, we have only to suppose that a similar decree to this one of the 3d of October, was passed by the Congress of the United States, and that the Legislature of Kentucky was not in session and could not be convened, and that the corporation or municipal authority of Frankfort, acting in the name and as the representative of the whole State, was to nominate five persons to compose the department council of Kentucky, which by such a decree as this one of 3d October, would be converted from a State into a department of the consolidated government, like the departments of France.

"The Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas of 1835, which made this protest, was dissolved by a military force acting under the orders of Gen. Cos, and the Governor, Don Antonio Viesca, the Secretary of State and several of the Members of the Legislature were imprisoned. Col. Benjamin R. Milam, who fell at San Antonio de Bexar, and several other Texans were at Muciova, the capital of the State, when those events took place—they took a decided stand in support of the State authorities and the constitution. Milam was taken prisoner with the Governor, the others escaped to Austin's colony, and the local authorities were commanded by a military order from General Cos to deliver them up to him. This order was not obeyed of course: it was the precursor of the invasion of Texas by this General in October.

The following extract from the New York Evening Post, is in corroboration of the views expressed by our correspondent of last week, "The Citizen of Fayette."

It shows conclusively, the high prices of produce, are caused by the substitution of paper, for an exclusive metallic currency—and points to the remedy, for the correction of the distress consequent upon excessive banking.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the enormous quantities of Bank paper, thrown into circulation, the last year is now giving a fictitious value, to every species of property in the United States, and that sooner or later, this now precious country, will receive a backlash, from which it will not soon recover.

In Kentucky, we have a Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of five million of dollars, with the privilege of issuing notes to ten millions, twice its capital.—We have a northern Bank with a capital of three millions of dollars—with the privilege of issuing paper to six millions, twice its capital, we have the Louisville Bank capital two millions, with the privilege of issuing its notes to four millions of dollars—twice its capital. Now the said capital of the banks just named is ten millions. And the amount of notes in circulation when they get fully into operation, will be twenty millions. Hence the fictitious value, and high price now demanded for produce. And the danger of our banks being compelled to stop specie payment, if any sudden run is made upon them, and hence the in propriety of permitting branches of the Pennsylvania United States Bank, being established in Kentucky. These branches could wind up our Banks when they pleased, and would do so. This would be a greater evil to the community, than the excessive issues of our Bank's paper would be. Now for the extract.

It is first necessary to my purpose, that I should point out to you the broad and irreconcilable distinction between silver and gold and paper money. The former are in fact as much the product of labour, as any one of the articles you manufacture in your business, or any other work of your hands. They must first be dug from the earth; they must be separated with vast care and great expense, from the grosser substances with which they are always combined; they must be transported at considerable cost from place to place, and they must be coined for the purpose of circulation. Thus every silver dollar in the United States may be truly said to have cost an equal value in labour of various kinds, and is, therefore, the honest representative of that labour and that value.

Silver and gold can never be multiplied to a greater excess than any other product of the soil, and of human labour. They have an intrinsic value precisely in proportion to the labour and difficulty of procuring them, and to their uses either as money, or as materials for useful or ornamental purposes; and this value is recognized by all commercial and civilized nations. A silver dollar is worth as much in China, or Japan, or Persia, as it is in the United States. It therefore circulates all over the world without difficulty or depreciation.

Hence when by the course of trade, the discovery of mines, or any other cause, silver and gold increase in any one country beyond the necessities of the people, this circumstance only occa-

sions a temporary rise in the nominal price of those articles for which they are exchanged, and a temporary depreciation in the value of money. They are citizens of the world; they find a home everywhere, and they will seek a home where they are of most value just as surely as water will seek its level. In a little while the excess of circulation gradually disappears, and prices return to their usual standard, by a process which injures no one but those who speculate on contingencies, and live upon the emptiness of anticipation.

But the case is far different with paper money. That is neither the product or the representative of human labour, nor has it any intrinsic value. It may be made in any quantity, and it is just as easy to issue a bill of a hundred dollars as a bill of one dollar. Thus it can be multiplied to any extent, and must remain where it is issued. It cannot, like silver and gold, find its way to other countries, for it is of no value any where but at home. Its value decreases precisely in a ratio with the distance it recedes from the centre, and beyond a certain circumference it is worth nothing, because it possesses no intrinsic value, and cannot be converted to useful or ornamental purposes. It must, therefore, stay at home; and thus an increase of paper money has the permanent effect of increasing the price of every necessary of life. If it continues, as it does every year, to accumulate in this country, the price of every thing will increase with it, except labour, which will never rise in proportion, for the obvious reason that it is the interest of all the rich and influential classes to keep it down.

I shall now proceed to explain the phenomenon which every where has been and every where will be the inevitable result for a paper system. And I shall do it by the simplest illustration, in order that you may all comprehend. The multiplication of paper money, while it increases the price, adds nothing to the value of the necessities of life, which constitute the sole articles in which you deal. The loaf of bread which costs you a shilling will not satisfy your hunger a bit more than one costs you sixpence, unless it is larger. The load of wood will not warm you better by costing you double, and so on with every article of comfort or necessity. This is so obvious that it requires no further illustration.

I will now proceed to show you how this state of things, this increase in the prices of every thing affects you, and you alone of all the great classes of society. This enhanced price is of no consequence to the person who buys these articles to sell again, because he disposes of them at a profit which enables him to pay this enhanced price on all that part which he consumes. This is a universal axiom of trade, and hence the price the trader gives is of little or no consequence; provided he sells at the usual profit. It is not the dealer but the consumer that pays the piper, and here it is my friends, that the shoe pinches you, and you alone. You do not buy fuel, food, and raiment to sell again. You are the consumers, and what you pay for these articles, you receive again, not in money or goods, but in the indispensable necessities and comforts of life. You burn your wood, you eat your food, and you wear out your clothes. The price you pay is therefore forever lost to you. Here then is the true secret of poverty and pauperism; and this is the reason why high prices, and an exuberance of paper money, are ever the preludes to distress among those who live exclusively by the labour of their hands. As I told you before, you have no remedy, but to stand by old Andrew Jackson in his glorious crusade against paper rags, and to give your votes to those, and those alone, who will carry out his principles, not only in the General but the State Government.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ELLEY & CHINN,

HAVE received a large and handsome stock of GOODS, suitable to the above seasons which they will sell as low as their neighbours. And invite the attention of their friends and purchasers to examine for themselves. They will sell to Country Merchants at a small advance.
Lexington, March 18, '36—11-41

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth instalment of ten dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26,—12-1d

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.
THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, in conformity to the provisions of the Charter, will be held at their Banking house in the city of Lexington, on the Second day of May next, being the first Monday, at which time and place, nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year.
Hour of meeting 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Board,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
March 26, 1836. 12 td

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Breman's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.
JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BARRING SHUTTLES FOR SALE BY J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834.—17-1f

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

